

HUGHES SAYS GOVERNMENT CAPITULATED TO FORCE

NOMINEE RENEWS HIS ATTACK FOR PASSAGE OF ADAMSON BILL IN FACE OF THREATENED STRIKE

(By Republican Associated Press Leased Wire)
SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Sept. 19.—Charles E. Hughes, addressing an audience in the arsenal here tonight, renewed his attack on the administration for passage of the Adamson law in the face of the threatened railroad strike. Mr. Hughes discussed and called "futile" reasons advocated for its passage, quoted from President Wilson's address to congress on the subject, challenged the statement of Representative Adamson that the law we passed "to meet an emergency" and cited a declaration attributed to Grover Cleveland in support of the contention that the law was "a surrender to force."

"We have seen," Mr. Hughes said, "what appears to be the consideration of immediate political expediency at the expense of public welfare."

"Mr. Adamson said 'it is hasty legislation, I admit, to meet an emergency.' Mr. Hughes continued, 'What emergency? The emergency of force to which the administration has capitulated.'

"Senator Underwood said 'we have no information on which to legislate and to fix rates of wages which we are going to and are attempting to do.'

"Contrast the action of the administration," the nominee added, "with what was said by Grover Cleveland in 1898 with respect to labor legislation: 'All legislation on the subject should be calmly and deliberately undertaken with no purpose of satisfying unreasonable demands or gaining partisan advantage.'

"It is idle to excuse the action by the request for additional legislation with respect to the future. That legislation was not obtained. We are dealing with what was demanded and actually enacted."

"We have an unenviable attempt to use public sentiment with respect to an eight-hour working day but relates not to an increase in wages. We have seen the choice of what seemed to be the easier way, which escaped the necessity of a determined stand for principle. We have seen what appeared to be the consideration of immediate political expediency at the expense of public welfare."

Mr. Hughes spoke before a crowd of about 1,000 people. He frequently interrupted himself to applaud his own remarks. His speech tonight was his second in Springfield. The first at the state fair grounds this afternoon dealt chiefly with his ideas in protection of American industries. He also touched tonight on the protection of American establishments.

"The America of which I have spoken," he said, "is not the America of the future—it is the America of the present. It is an America maintaining American rights on land and sea without fear or favor throughout the world," he said.

The audience cheered and applauded loudly. Mr. Hughes left Springfield at 11 p. m. for Milwaukee. He will reach there tomorrow night and will deliver six speeches en route.

Mr. Hughes, after declaring that "the just interests of labor are the concern of all," and asserting that he desired to see safe and sane working conditions at work, adequate opportunities for education, favorable hours of labor and fair wages, said in part: "The Adamson bill is a force bill. It is legislation without knowledge. The demand by the administration for such legislation is the price of peace was a humiliating spectacle. It was not only a serious misuse of official power, but a deplorable abdication of moral authority."

"The excuse presented are futile. The Adamson bill is not a bill providing for an eight-hour work day. It does not fix hours at all. It requires wages. Its provisions do not require any employer to employ any man for only eight hours a day. Eight-hour day laws are to avoid fatigue and over-strain, by prohibiting employment in excess of the requirements. There is nothing of that sort in this bill."

"What it does provide is a demand for an increase in wages for certain men. They may work just as long as before. They may work ten hours or more. They are simply to get more pay. The act provides that in contracts for labor and service eight hours should be deemed a day's work and the measure or standard of a day's work for the purpose of reckoning the compensation for services to all employees of the sort described."

Mr. Hughes quoted the Adamson law, showing, said, "in plain English," that the act does not require to work fewer hours but are to have ten hours pay for eight hours work with additional pay for additional hours."

"We have words which may seem to mean one thing and in fact mean another," the candidate continued. "The phrase 'eight-hour day' is apparently used to tickle the public ear in order to establish something quite different. If it were proposed to give an eight-hour working day, why were not work for longer hours, and all contracts for longer service, prohibited under penalty save where emergency exists?"

"It is said this bill will have a tendency to procure an eight-hour day. This is extremely doubtful, but it is dealing with what the bill actually enacts not with inconclusive suggestions of tendencies toward something which is not enacted."

"This bill must be judged by what it provides, not by what it does not provide. It is nothing more than a measure to fix wages and as a measure to fix wages it must be judged. If, as such a measure, its passage was justified, it needs no further excuse. If not, its passage is not to be condoned by reference to another eight-hour work day which it does not establish. Such reference can only be regarded as a subterfuge."

"We are, therefore, not concerned with anything that is said of the bill. The bill is a force bill. It is an eight-hour work day. There is plainly no judgment of society upon the increase of wages this bill requires."

"If the asserted judgment of society is not, why does the act apply only to a limited number of railroad men, relatively few? The object of the act is to increase wages by certain men for an increase in their own wages, and the administration in advance of investigation surrendered to this demand."

"Pointing out that the Adamson bill itself conceded that the subject was one requiring investigation, Mr. Hughes said that if there was any thing wrong with a careful inquiry it was a "proposition affecting the welfare of the nation, upon whose efficiency the community depends."

"What is fair and right, must be done, but what is fair and right must be ascertained. When railroad rates are required to expend additional millions, this burden must ultimately fall on the public. If expenses are necessarily increased beyond what existing rates will stand, the rates must be increased."

"It was proposed in substance by the administration that increased rates should be charged to shippers so far as required to pay this increase of wages."

"No obstacle of law" would be suffered.

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Weather Halts the Fighting in the Somme Region VICE AND GAMBLING IN PHOENIX TO GO

HIKING GUARDSMEN FALL BY WAYSIDE

SAN ANTONIO, Sept. 19.—One hundred and seventy-four of the guardsmen who left here last Saturday on the march to Austin dropped out and have returned to camp Wilson here, General Funston said tonight. They have been sent into the guard house and tomorrow will be conveyed by motor trucks to Hunter, where they will join their organizations. General Funston expressed disappointment that so many men lack spirit to make the hike.

WILSON NOT TO CARRY OUT ANY CAMPAIGN TOUR

(Republican A. P. Leased Wire)
LONG BRANCH, N. J., Sept. 19.—President Wilson announced tonight that he has no intention of making any campaign tour, but he will carry out plans already tentatively made for several speeches on public questions before non-partisan organizations. This announcement followed a conference between Mr. Wilson and Vance McCormick, chairman of the democratic national committee.

The president and Mr. McCormick expressed indignation over stories printed today to the effect that as a result of uneasiness over the republican campaign, Mr. Wilson had changed his plans and would stump the country.

Chairman McCormick discussed with the president many invitations received from different parts of the country urging Mr. Wilson to make speeches, but afterward it was said officials that the place and dates had not been determined upon. It was understood that some of these speeches will be in Illinois, Indiana, Missouri and New York.

When asked whether the president would go as far west as the Pacific coast, Mr. McCormick replied, "Hardly that far."

Secretary Tumulty authorized the following statement:

"The president has no intention of making any campaign tour. He does not intend to change the program already agreed upon by those in charge of his campaign to accept invitations from non-partisan organizations to discuss political plans."

The president plans to make an address on the porch of Shadow Lawn to delegates from the investigation of the chief of police. The first of these will be made Saturday to a delegation of business men. Mr. Wilson will discuss the record of the administration's business legislation.

Chairman McCormick had a portfolio filled with letters from democratic leaders, and invitations from political non-partisan organizations. He urged that as many as possible be accepted. He also told the president of his recent trip to Indianapolis and the middle west.

With Chairman McCormick, the president planned the general trend of his addresses. He will confine himself strictly to pressing public questions.

Among other things he will discuss the settlement of the recently threatened railroad strike, which Charles E. Hughes has made an issue in the campaign. Further campaign references will be held here at least once a week.

The president displayed his intention of taking an active part in his remaining campaign. From now, administration officials said, the democrats will catch the campaign as vigorously as possible. Plans are already being made for sending several cabinet members into the middle west and all doubtful states.

The president met Mr. McCormick at the railroad station here within a short time after Mr. and Mrs. Wilson returned from Columbia, S. C., where they attended the funeral of the president's sister. Mr. McCormick remained at Shadow Lawn over night. Early returns from the New York state primaries were telephoned to Shadow Lawn tonight.

Preparations of the speech the president will deliver next Monday at Baltimore before the convention of the National Grain Dealers' association has been begun. In it Mr. Wilson will refer particularly to the rural credits bill passed by congress.

LID IS TO BE CLAMPED DOWN TIGHT TODAY

Vice in Phoenix must go. Houses of prostitution must close, and gambling must cease. The scariest woman must make her way to greener fields or cease playing her questionable calling in this city. The gaming table must be silenced, and card sharks will be called upon to leave the city or find some more tangible occupation.

This, in substance, will be the mandate sent forth today by Chief of Police George O. Briscoe. And this time he is in deadly earnest, for he is working with the hearty support and complete co-operation of City Manager Robert A. Craig. Today City Attorney Richard E. Sloan will be called upon by Manager Craig and Chief Briscoe to draft complaints against a score or more proprietors and inmates of disorderly houses and against several proprietors and employees of gambling places. Warrants will issue on these complaints, and tonight the entire police department, both night and day forces, will be sent out armed with these warrants and instructed to serve them wherever there is even a semblance of an attempt to continue in defiance of the law.

City Manager Craig returned from the coast a day or two ago. Almost immediately afterward Chief Briscoe reported to him the result of a quiet investigation he has been conducting for two or three weeks, and presented for his consideration a long list of places and names against which he has been enabled to secure direct evidence of law violations. He asked for the approval of the manager in closing these places and arresting proprietors and inmates. Yesterday afternoon for two hours Manager Craig and Chief Briscoe were closeted in the former's office, and when the conference ended the chief was clothed with authority to proceed.

Last night every member of the night police force was busily engaged in securing the striking ends of evidence necessary to make the clamping down of the lid today thoroughly effective.

The work of gathering evidence has been conducted so quietly that more than one or two members of the police force knew what was going on. Not even Manager Craig knew just how far-reaching had been the investigation of Chief of Police Briscoe. And the chief himself never dreamed when he first undertook the work just how vast would be the revelations from the underworld of Phoenix.

There is but one aim on the part of the manager and the chief. That is to close every questionable resort in the city. It is not a matter of securing evidence of bail paid or jail sentences served. It is simply a determination to rid the city of such places and such persons.

And these places will remain closed. Chief Briscoe told Manager Craig yesterday that the only way he could insure the strict enforcement of the "lid" was to instruct his men to arrest every man, woman and child who was found on the first suspicion that there were violations and to bring prosecutions under the previous complaints if there is not evidence enough to secure conviction on later apparent offenses.

The city commission meets this morning, but there will be no effort on the part of the city manager or the chief to bring the situation before the commission itself to do so. Whether the commission of its own volition will take any action in the premises cannot be stated.

In the event of arrests today there will be no John Doe or Jane Doe entered on the police docket. And the names of every one arrested will be published. The Republican promised this long ago.

The lid goes on today. Chief Briscoe says it will stay on so long as he has official backing in keeping it on.

MINING ENGINEERS HOLDING CONVENTION

(Republican A. P. Leased Wire)
DOUGLAS, Sept. 19.—The first of the technical sessions of the one hundred and thirtieth convention of the American Institute of Mining Engineers opened in Douglas this afternoon with 200 delegates in attendance. Dr. L. D. Ricketts, the president, resigned the chairmanship for the session to Walter Douglas, vice-president of Phelps, Dodge & Co., who presided.

John C. Greenway, general manager of the Calumet & Arizona Mining company, made the address of welcome in behalf of Arizonians, and Benjamin B. Thayer of New York responded on behalf of the institute.

Papers were read by A. G. McGregor of Warren, Ariz.; F. N. Flynn, Clifton, Ariz.; and one sent by L. O. Howard of Globe, Ariz., was read by Bradley Stoughton of New York.

"Determination of dust losses at the Copper Queen reduction works," a paper by J. Moore Samuel of Douglas, brought on an interesting discussion of damage done vegetation in regions surrounding smelters by fumes from the stacks.

A telegram of regret because of his inability to attend the session, sent by James Douglas, president of the Copper Queen company and former president of the institute, was read here at adjournment of the afternoon session.

The morning was devoted to sight-seeing. The smelters of the Copper Queen and Calumet & Arizona Mining companies were visited. Luncheon was served at the latter place. The party will leave for Bisbee at 11 o'clock tonight.

HEAVY BATTLES IN PROGRESS ON OTHER FRONTS

(Republican A. P. Leased Wire)
There is a pause in the fighting in the Somme region, due to the inclement weather, but heavy battles are in progress on the eastern front in Russia, Galicia, Transylvania and Rumania and on the southern front in Macedonia. Allied troops are in pursuit of their retreating foe and have captured thirty-one officers and 251 men and seventeen machine guns. Here four lines of Russian trenches were penetrated by the Teutonic allies, says Vienna.

In Galicia, a counter attack by the forces of the central powers along the Sarayevka river, southeast of Lemberg, brought a further success to their armies and resulted in the capture of an additional 4200 men.

In the Ludowa region of the Carpathians, Russians have gained some new positions.

The war chancelleries at Berlin, Sofia and Vienna record victory for the Teutonic allies over the Rumanians in Transylvania and Dobruja. In southern Transylvania, near Hatzeg, according to Berlin, invading Rumanians have been repulsed and are being pursued by the Austro-Germans, while in Dobruja, the new line formed by the Russians south of the Constanta railway and running from the Black sea to the Danube has been penetrated at some points and several villages captured.

In Macedonia, fighting continues at various points, but with no important changes reported. Two counter attacks by Bulgarians against the Serbians were unsuccessful, according to Paris, while Sofia reports that attacks by Russians, French and Serbian troops on Bulgarian positions near Florina were repulsed, as likewise was an offensive west of Lake Ochrid. Artillery engagements for the most part are going on along both the British and French sectors of the front.

There has been artillery activity on the Verdun front and around Dixmude. A local German attack on British trenches east of Martinpuich, north of the Somme, was repulsed. Berlin continues to report that the German offensive forces of trenches east of Ghinchy and near Comblès, which had been previously demolished by the entente artillery.

The infantry fighting between the Italians and Austrians on the Carso highlands has noticeably diminished, although the artillery on both sides continues to exchange shots. Reports attributed to reliable diplomatic sources in Athens is to the effect that the Austrians are preparing to evacuate Trieste.

Conscription For Ireland
LONDON, Sept. 19.—The application of conscription to Ireland is suggested by a bill introduced in the House of Commons today. The bill is intended to bring attention to the urgent necessity for obtaining more men for the army. The newspaper suggests two other methods for adding to the army, namely, the raising of the age limit from 41 to 45 years and the combining out of the young men from exempted occupations, of whom it is estimated that there are 1,000,000 in the army.

The Times' military correspondent, discussing the conscription bill, says: "There can be only one rule for the allies, namely, to place in the field every able bodied man that we can raise."

"It is time has arrived for drastic reform in the administration in the service acts and if this action is not taken quickly Germany will beat us in organizing her army."

"Compulsion for Ireland is necessary if the Irish divisions are to be maintained. As to Great Britain raising the age limit it is not presently needed until three or four million men are enlisted in civil occupations and sheltered from service have been combined out."

The Daily Telegraph says the government is about to appoint a commission for the special purpose of this coming out, of which Austen Chamberlain will be the chairman.

GABLONZ DAM BURSTS

(Republican A. P. Leased Wire)
BERLIN, Sept. 19.—(by wireless to Saville)—The dam near Gablonz, Bohemia, which today was reported to have burst, was in the mountains of Bohemia, near the German frontier. The dam was the depth of two meters (6 feet) swept through the neighboring villages, carrying away trees, wooden houses, parts of bridges and corpses. The dam was 22 meters wide at the base and 13 meters high. The basin had a capacity of 400,000 cubic feet of water and was connected with another basin holding 7,000,000 cubic meters.

The dam which was situated above Tannwald, was completed only a year ago. As the great mass of water was released, it rushed in a 12-foot wave down the Wiesensende valley carrying thousands of feet of lumber on its crest and hurling it with great destruction against buildings and bridges in the villages in the center of the Bohemian glass industry.

WHITMAN IS LEADING SEABURY FOR PROGRESSIVE ENDORSEMENT

NEW YORK, Sept. 20.—The victor in the contest for the republican nomination for United States senator in the state-wide primary remained in doubt at 2:15 o'clock this morning. At that hour, 2,124 districts heard from out of a total of 5,719 in the state. Wm. M. Calder, was leading Robert Bacon by about 1,200. The figures were: Calder, 109,551; Bacon, 108,384.

(Republican A. P. Leased Wire)
NEW YORK, Sept. 19.—With returns from less than one-third of the districts in the state received at midnight, Governor Charles S. Whitman was leading Judge Samuel Seabury, democrat for the progressive endorsement for governor, only by a fraction of the 46,000 enrolled progressives in the state voted, an average of only about 4 to a district.

The progressive vote aroused much interest among state and national leaders for it was regarded as giving some light on how the strength of the party would be divided in the election. A majority of the progressive leaders of the state supported Mr. Seabury.

In sixty-one update districts heard from at midnight Seabury led Whitman, by but less than 100 votes.

The contest between former congressman Calder and Robert Bacon, former ambassador to France for United States senate was the most closely contested in either the republican or democratic primary. With

returns complete from 2,835 districts out of 5,719 in the state, Bacon had received 70,415 votes and Calder, 67,251.

William F. McCombs, former chairman of democratic national committee, who was designated for the senatorial nominee by the unofficial democratic state convention, was leading his opponent, Thomas F. Conaway, a former lieutenant governor, by more than two to one at midnight. State Senator Wm. M. Bennett, who opposed Governor Whitman for the republican nomination, received only a small vote.

Director Davis Estimates Budget at \$8,000,000

(Republican A. P. Leased Wire)
DENVER, Sept. 18.—Chief Engineers of 32 reclamation projects in the United States met today to discuss problems they have in common and to formulate an estimate on appropriation necessary for the work for the fiscal year 1917. A. P. Davis, director of the service, estimated the budget at \$8,000,000 to \$8,000,000. This amount, however, does not include new work which may have to be provided for outside the budget. Of the total sum to be expended, Wyoming is to get \$1,000,000 for the Fort Laramie, for the North Platte project and \$250,000 for work in the Shoshone region. In Colorado the service is to expend \$300,000 on the grand valley project and \$360,000 on the Uncompahgre. The Rio Grande project in New Mexico is to get \$500,000.

A banquet for fifty reclamation service officials is to be held tomorrow night.

WOMEN ATTEND PROHIBITION MEETINGS HELD IN NEVADA

(Republican A. P. Leased Wire)
RENO, Nev., Sept. 19.—This was primarily women's day for the prohibition national campaign in Nevada. Meetings held in Carson City and here were attended largely by women. Frank Hanly and Dr. Frank Landrith, the national candidates, made special appeals for their votes, and tonight in an address here Oliver W. Stewart, campaign manager for the prohibitionists, declined flatly the frequently repeated request of the women's party of permission to attack President Wilson in the dry meeting.

"For forty-four years," Hanly said at Carson City, "we have been standing for woman suffrage, not as Mr. Wilson and Mr. Hughes stand for it, but because we believe it is right. If for no other reason than sheer gratitude, suffragists should vote our ticket this year."

Landrith declared here that women's votes, if nothing else, will drive the saloon out of business after two years, when, he thinks, suffrage will embrace the entire country.

"Then will come a deluge," he said, "which would make Noah ashamed of himself."

Thus far women have not voted for presidential electors in Nevada. Many of them now are interested in the fight for a referendum vote on the saloon question.

Stewart's reason for refusing the

platform to the woman's party, he said, was that the prohibitionists are seeking only to make the nation dry and not to defeat any individual. Under the direction of their chairman, Miss Anne Martin, whose home is here, the women's party representatives have sought to divide the platform with the prohibitionists in Seattle, Portland, Reno, and other cities.

The prohibitionists left for California tonight after the meeting here.

Navy Consulting Board Becomes Legalized Bureau

(Republican A. P. Leased Wire)
WASHINGTON, Sept. 19.—The navy civilian consulting board, composed of 24 of the nation's most eminent scientists and engineers, took its place today as a legalized bureau of the navy department, and the names of its members, headed by Thos. A. Edison, as chairman, were placed on the rolls under a recent act of congress as "officers of the United States government." The board's inauguration was attended by impressive ceremonies. The highest ranking officers of the department were present. Secretary Daniels, speaking as administrative

head of the navy, declared that the occasion signified a great strengthening for the nation's first line of defense and gave promise of the restoration of American prestige on the sea.

Immediately upon taking the oath of office, the board members named a permanent board. Mr. Edison was elected chairman.

Howard E. Coffin of Detroit, announced that the committee which has been surveying industrial resources with a view of mobilizing them in time of war would report soon.

Villa Shoots Down Envoy Who Suggests Surrender

(Republican A. P. Leased Wire)
EL PASO, Sept. 19.—Of two Legalista agents who approached Villa last week with a scheme for his surrender, one was killed outright by the bandit leader, while the second managed to escape and effect a return to the American side, according to a statement tonight by one of the Legalista chiefs now in El Paso.

The scheme, said the Legalista leader, who withheld the names of the agents, was to induce Villa to come

to the border and surrender to the American authorities under guarantee of a fair trial and a lenient prosecution. Villa is said to have been seized with such a rage at the proposal that he drew a revolver and killed the offending agent on the spot.

It is the Legalista policy, the speaker added, to help to bring peace to Mexico in the hope that such service would be rewarded by the Carranza authorities with amnesty to all political refugees and the restoration of a constitutional government.

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